"Opening" Prices at MOORE'S Shoe Palace

? ? ? The growth of our business has ? ? ? ? ? been marvelous. But a short year ? ? ? ? ? passed, yet we rank today as the ? ? ? Leaders of Low Prices. We have the best selected styles-

l'omorrow.

? ? Tomorrow we wind up our "Open-?? ? ? ing" and "First Anniversary" week ? ? ? ? by quoting another list of ? ? Special Prices.

Youths' \$1.75 Shoes, \$1.25. Youth's "Little Gent" Satin Calf ? ? 1 ? ? toe," spring heel, very hand-? ? ? some shoes, and equal to \$1.25 ? ? ? others' \$1.75 grades......

Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes, \$2.48. ? ? ? Ladies' Elegant "Empress" Super-? ? ? fine Dougola Button Shoes, four of the dresslest styles of toe; also shown in the "extended" soles for 7 ? shown in the constantly on their \$2.48

Misses' \$1.25 Oxfords, 75c.

Infants' Shoes, 75c. Infants' Dongola Russet Lace Shoes, sold everwhere at 75C.

Youths' Shoes, 98c. ? ? ? Youths' "Rutland" Calf Lace and ? ? 7 ? Button Shoes, Piccadilly toe, 2 ? sizes 11 to 2. Sold elsewhere 98C.

Boys' Shoes, \$1.25. Boys' "Rutland" Calf Lace Shoes, Piccadilly toe, sizes 2½ to \$1.25

Misses' Shoes, 98c. Misses' Dongola Button Shoes, ? ? ? patent leather tip, fine wearer, 11 to 2. Equal to any \$1.25 OSC.

Ladies' \$2.50 Shoes, \$1.98. ? ? ? Ladies' Fine "Princess" Dongola ? ? Button Shoes, in 4 styles of toe, the most stylish shoes ever shown at even \$2.50...

Men's \$4.50 Shoes, \$2.08. ? ? ? Men's Fine Calf, "Yale" toe, Lace and Congress Shoes, also same

MOORE'S Shoe Palace. 810 Seventh St

****************** Shoes Given Away

In addition we sell for \$2.65

Extraordinary Bargains?

Today. Ladies' Button Shoes, sizes 1 to 31/2 which used to sell for \$2.50 to \$4),

Only \$1.50.

The Warren Shoe House. GEO. W. RICH, 919 F ST.

100 Pc. Dinner Sets, \$10.

Exquisite Blue-and-gold and Fancy Rococo Decorations, one hun-dred pieces, and fully worth \$15. Cannot say how soon all may be

WILMARTH & EDMONSTON,

Crockery,&c., 1205 Pa. Av.

W. MOSES AND SONS, inth and F Sts. N. W

Is most delicious, wholesome and nutritious. Better than bread baked at home. Doesn't readily dry out. My name on every loaf. Only 5c.

ET Send postal if your grocer doesn't handle it. We'll see you're supplied. "Sugar Bread H. B. LEARY, PROP.,

Boston akery, 119, 121, 123 1ST ST. S.W. Telephone 176.

MME. BRADLEY, MODISTE, OF 7 C ST. N.E., has returned to the city, and is now prepared to see her customers and friends; costumes stylishly made at moderate price.

B. Rich & Sons' Saturday Specials IN SHOES. Ten=Two F St.

plain and cloth top, all styles of ——toe, hand-sewed and turned. Worth ——

Choice, \$2 Pr. John E. Little's Stock

Men's Shoes. \$2.50.

left from the late John E. Little's

Choice, \$2.50.

CLOSED MONDAY

"Novelty"

Shoes Opening "Souvenirs" For Everybody.

B. Rich & Sons (Late John E. Little's),

"Warm Feet" MAKE A \$66Cool

Head."

TICULARLY AT THIS SEASON. FOR THERE IS NOTHING MORE ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH AND OMFORT THAN DRY FEET. THERE ARE SOME OF OUR "Life Preservers."

At \$3.00

and Lace Gaiters, all shapes.
Gents' Hand-weited Prime Calf Boots.
Gents' Hand-pegged Double-upper Boots.

At \$2.50

Ladies' Hand-made Heavy-sole Vici Kid Button and Blucheretts. Gents' Sewed and Pegged Calf Boots.

At \$1.08

and Lace Boots, twelve shapes,

At \$1.48 Ladies' Dongola and Pebble Goat Button and Laced Shoes, all shapes. Gents' Casco Calf Shoes, in every con ceivable style and shape. Misses' Kangaroo Calf Button and Laced Shoes: strictly waterproof.

\$ At 98c.

Children's Vici Kid Bluchers and Button. Boys' and Youths' Solid School Shoes. Misses' Patent and Solar-tipped Shoes. Ladies' Good-wearing Shoes, all solid. Gents' Work and Dress Shoes.

Now ready at our

Heilbrun & Co. "Up-to-Date Shoe Men,"

402 7th St. N.W.

Your Furs Need Repairing?

S. Saks, 1227 G St. N. W. FURS EXCLUSIVELY.

Don't Think

Because the price of BURCHELL'S SPRING LEAF TEA is but 50c. pound that it's a "cheap" tea. Its purity, strength and de-licious flavor equal any tea brought to this country. Sent by mail or express nd half-pound package. N. W. BURCHELL, 1325 F ST.

HOOVER & SNYDER'S Offerings in High-grade Shoes.

New stock-new ideas-better qualities for each given price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Satisfaction or money back.

Ladies' Shoes. \$2.50, \$3.50 & \$4.

Children's Shoes, \$1.25 & \$1.50. Boys' & Youths',

\$2 & \$2.50. Men's Shoes, \$3.50, \$4 & \$5.

Special-Men's English Calf-

Special Price, \$5. Hoover & Snyder,

1217 Pa. Ave.

A Mecca For Men

PERRY'S.

One department in our store is devoted solely and entirely to men and their needs in Haberdashery.

Some of you have learned already what a short, straight road to satisfaction this is. Here are some guides for the inquiring.

Underwear.

Two especially big values:

36 dozen NATURAL GRAY WOOL SHIRTS and DRAWERS-Norfolk and New Brunswick make-of the grade that gen enally sells for \$1.25. Shirts up to size 50

75c. a Garment. The Other:—

36 dozen RED MEDICATED SHIRTS and DRAWERS-all wool-and you can tell what a bargain it is, when they are worth \$1.50, and you will pay only

\$1 a Garment.

Shirts sizes run up to 50-Drawers to 46-

They are just two out of a long line of strong val-

All-wool Natural Gray.....\$1. An erican Hosiery Co.'s Brown Merino.\$1. American Hosiery Co.'s Reformed Cotton Ribbed......\$1.15.

All-wool Gray......\$1.

ular Made.....\$1.50 You have got a last chance

at these 30c. White Shirts. If you would rather pay soc. for no better-go some= where else or wait.

We won't have another lot at 30c. for six months.

Where else for such as

GUYOT SUSPENDERS-for 35c. a pair-2,000 LINEN REVERSIBLE LINK CUFFS

25c. for 50c. SILK or SATIN CLUB TIES and BOWS, in the newest patterns.

29c. for WHITE SILK or BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL FOUR-IN-HANDS that are worth

All shades of Red, made up of first-class chality silk-into the new-shape FOUR-IN-HANDS-for 50c. each.

TANS and HERMSDORF BLACK HALF HOSE-with spliced heels and toes-heavy weight-regular 18c. quality. Sizes 9½ to

85c. GRAY MERINO HALF HOSE for

That is the way we cater to men's fancies and finances. Weaskyou here notto be as well served as you could be somewhere elsebut better. What do you

Perry's, Ninth And The Avenue.

FOR MEN. CUT THIS OUT, It will entitle you, with purchases of Shoes, to a heat "FOLDING SHOE BLACKING STAND," if presented on or before Oct. 3.

NO

MAKE=

BELIEVE

SHOES

Will do for the coming Fall weather. If you want Shoes that will wear and look well, besides keeping your feet dry and warm,-try ours. They cost less than Shoes sold by any other Dealer in the District—and are guaranteed to prove satisfactory.

For Men. Dress or Work Boots.

The best variety in tewn.

Triple-soled Calf Boots...\$2.00
Calf-sewed Dress Boots...\$3.00
Scotch Bottom Calf Boots.\$3.50
Hand-made Calf Dress
Boots...\$4.00
Kip and Coarse Boots..\$1.50 and up.
Our Brewers' Water-proof Grain
Boots are the best in the world.
Men's Woonsocket Rubber Boots..\$2.50

Cork-Soled Health Shoes, *Congress or Laced, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Tan Storm Shoes, Double Soled, Calf Lined Razor or Square Toes, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

Broad Tread, Triple-Sole Shoes

For Policemen, Railroad Men and all men who require Shoes for hard service and contort. Grain Leather S. 1.25 Veal Calf. \$2.00 Heavy Calf, calf fined, \$2.50 and \$3.00. The "Royal" \$2 Shoes,

With Welted of Machine-sewel Soles, Of Calf, Kangaroo Calf Or Palent Leather. 5 different widths.

For Ladies. Gem \$3 Hand-made

Cork Sole Square Toe Button Cork Sole Razor Toe Button Cork Sole Cloth-top Laced. Cork Sole Calf Laced Shoes.

Feather-weight Vici Kid Laced 6 different styles, Feather-weight Vici Kid Button.
5 different styles.

Extension Sole Button and Laced. 12 different styles.

Our "Royal" \$2 Shoes. Made on same styles as the best \$5 Shoes. Of good Viel Kid or Kangaroo Calf, With firm, but flexible, Oak Soles. 15 different styles,

For Children. Hand-made Cork-Sole Shoes,

Spring Heel, Button or Laced. Ladles' or Boys' Sizes. . . \$2.50 Misses' and Youths' . . . \$2.00 Children's \$1.50

Our "Iron Clad" Si Shoes For School or Dress. Spring Heeled, Button or Laced, Ladies', Misses' or Child's sizes.

Boys' and Youths', Veal Calf, Heavy Soled, Button or Laced, The "Champion" \$1.50 Shoes. The best all-around Dress or School Shoes to be found anywhere 10 different styles. Boys' or Girls'.

Ladies' 25c. Overgaiters For a regular 50c. quality

Wm. Hahn

RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES, 930 and 982 7th st. 1914 and 1916 Pa. ave. 1t 231 Pa. ave. s.e. The Fashionable

"Dunlap." The best dressed men you meet at the clubs, in the hotels and on the street wear the Dunlap Hats. It is not "strictly fashlonable" to wear any other. We are sole D. C. agents. Willett & Ruoff.

005 Pa. Ave.

A Delicious Breakfast Dish

Is a broiled slice of ham. That is, if the ham is not "strong or salty." To make the meal a success, insist on having DOVE BRAND HAMS. They're always mild cured, and most deliciously flavored. Obtainable in all markets and leading grocerles at regular market price. Look for the "Dove."

17 This is one of the many places they are sold and recommended. W. A. Torrey, 6th & O Sts.

physicians' indersement of Angostura Bitters, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SO'S At all Tuggists'.

Ayer's Pills Received

AYER'S PILLS. PRIZE MEDAL AT WORLD'S Highest Awards FAIR.

At The World's Fair

AYER'S PILLS. PRIZE MEDAL WORLD'S FAIR.

The Best Family Physic.

Ladies' Winter Gowns

And Wraps are needed during this coid "snap." If yours have become soiled while packed away let us clean them. We make 'em bright-and new at small cost.

EFEvening Gowns, Gloves, Slippers and "Finery" of all kinds cleaned immaculately without slightest injury.

Anton Fischer, 906 G St. IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH BE SURE and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gum, allays all poin, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle. sel0-ly

At Ramsav's Your watch cleaned for \$1; watch mainsp \$1. All our work warranted for one year. 1221 F st. n.w.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Fire Department Changes. resignation of Tillerman B. Busche of the fire department has beeen accepted by the Commissioners and S. G. Dixon appointed to fill the vacancy.

Private C. A. Kraemer has been promoted to the rank of assistant foreman.
F. E. Pywell has been appointed a private, vice Dixon, promoted.

Grateful to the Railroad.

The unexpected and the unusual has hap pened. A citizens' association of Washington has passed a vote of thanks to a rail-road company. Usually they have little but fault to find and complaints to make. This morning, however, the representatives of the Northeast Washington Associa-tion presented to the Commissioners a formal vote of thanks to them and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the establishment of a line of electric lights along the railroad from the station as far as Trinidad.

Regular and Local Fire Alarms The contention of the National Automatic Fire Alarm Company that its alarms were not properly handled by the local fire department came up again this morning in a formal hearing before the District Commissioners. It will be remembered that the matter had its origin in the recent Stumph fire, when the alarm sent in by this system

fire, when the alarm sent in by this system was handled as a "local" and only one engine was sent to the scene of the fire. The first complaint was sent to Superintendent Miles of the telegraph and telephone service, and he reported adversely on the request that the scope of this company be extended.

Mr. W. F. Bantiel, the Baltimore representative of the company, argued in favor of treating alarms from these boxes in the same way as the alarms that come from the regular city boxes. He took the ground that as these automatic boxes are placed in the largest buildings and business houses there was all the more reason why alarms sent in from them should receive prompt and adequate attention. The system is based on the establishment of thermostats, which turn in an alarm when the temperature about them reaches a certain point. He stated that there were thirty times as He stated that there were thirty times as many thermostats in this city as there are regular alarm boxes, and he argued that regular alarm boxes, and he argued that this system, if properly regarded, would greatly increase the value and usefulness of the local fire department. Another company in this city, he said, had been allowed to connect its boxes with the regular city alarm boxes, a privilege which had been denied the National Automatic Company, and this he considered unjust discrimination.

Perhaps the most important point raised in the nearing was presented by John B. Wight, secretary of the board of trade, who represented the board of under-writers of the District. He made the statement that a lower rate of insurance was given to buildings which are equipped with the automatic alarms, and yet in the case of the Stumph fire it looked as though the presence of one of these boxes was a dis-advantage rather than a help. He argued that alarms from these boxes should be that alarms from these boxes should be handled as "regulars," or else there would be no reason in making a reduction in the case of buildings equipped with them.

The Commissioners have taken the whole matter under advisement, but it will probably be some days before they make their final decision.

Erection of a Pavilion. Mr. S. T. Thomas, attorney for the District, rendered an opinion yesterday to the Commissioners relative to the application of G. Winston Edwards for permission to erect a pavilion on Champlain avenue. The pavilion in question was to be fifty feet in length and thirty-four feet in width, consisting of a wooden floor, covered by a metal fire-proof roof, supported by upright brick columns. The matter was referred to Mr. Thomas, who reported adversely to the

A Party Wall Question.

Cornolly Brcs., attorneys for Thomas A lengthy communication to the Commission ers, calling attention to a violation of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, and particularly to the violation of such provisions as relate to the erection of party walls. The letter states that a livery stable is now being erected on lot in rear of lots 10 and 11 in square 281, the westerly wall of which is, under the law, a party wall, the foundation thereof being partiy laid upon lots 10 and 11. The latter are the roperty of Thomas A. Connolly and Mrs. Mary A. Connolly, and the stable is being erected by and upon the property of E. F. Maloney. The stable is being built under a permit from the building inspector, and they have been informed that the construction of the said westerly wall is approved of by the building inspector, and that Mr. Maloney has been authorized and advised by the building inspector that said wall may be built with window openings overlooking the lots, Nos. 10 and 11, and that this wall is not a party wall within the meaning of the law, because that portions above the ground is entirely upon the property of Mr. Maloney. The attorneys take the ground that this construction of the law and definition

of what constitute a party wall is erroneous and at variance with the unanimous de-cisions of the courts throughout the United States and the District of Columbia. Nuisances on Public Property. The health officer has reported the following nuisances to the Commissioners on pub-

Accumulation of ashes and filth on park-ing in rear of Bell public school. Accumulation of foul stagnant water in mouth of alley opening on S street, between Rhode Island avenue and S, 5th and 6th Foul and offensive odors from catch basin southwest corner 14th street and Columbia road northwest.

Naval Orders Lieut, Commander F. H. Delano has been

detached from duty in ordnance inspection at the Washington navy yard and ordered as executive officer of the Wabash in place of Lieut, Commander J. J. Hunker, placed on waiting orders. Lieut. J. M. Robinson has been ordered to the New York has been ordered to the New York. Com-mander C. H. Stockton and Lieut. William Kilburn will be placed on waiting orders October 1. Mr. Beach's Answer.

In the divorce case of Henrietta Beach against Frank L. Beach the defendant has filed an answer, denying the complainant's

AT NICARAGUA

A Story Told by an American Who Was at Bluefields.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN U.S. OFFICERS

One Protected American Interests and Another Refused to Do So.

INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION

Mr. John N. Popham, an American, who has been engaged in building a railroad in Nicaragua, has just returned to Washington from that country. In conversation with a Star reporter today he told a remarkable story of the lack of protection afforded Americans and indignities imposed upon them during the recent trouble at Bluefields. The facts, he says, were gleaned from personal observation and from talks held with Captain R. Lamont of the Indianapolis, an American steamer plying between Nicaragua and Boston, and

owned in the latter city.

"Up to February 12 a man named Clarence of the Mosquito nation was in charge there," said Mr. Popham. "On February 12 400 Nicaraguan soldiers, under command of Gen. Cavasas, entered the town of Bluefields, deposed Clarence and took charge of affairs. Gen. Cavasas turned out the old town council of thirteen and appointed a new one of seven members. five of whom were Nicaraguans, one an Englishman and one an American named Hickley. The latter was a civil engineer who resided in Bluefields for some years and had been in the employ of Clerence.
"On February 18 the commander of the
British gunboat Cleopatra at the request
of the Americans and Englishmen landed his marines. Seeing the condition of af-fairs and also that the waters had been poisoned by Nicaraguan soldiers he took charge of the town and found buried quan-tities of ammunition. He informed Gen. Cavasas that as he understood the treaty of 1800 and 1880 soldiers could not be quar-tered there; then Clarence was left in charge and twenty-five Nicaraguan soldiers allowed to remain for the protection

of the governor's house The Murder of Wilson. "On March 2 a young American citizen amed Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., the superintendent of a large plantation near

the town of Rama, sixty miles from Bluefields up the Bluefield river, returned to his house about 6 p.m. It adjoined the residence of the governor of the town. As Wilson was changing his clothes he heard a commotion and locking from a window noticed that a street fight was in progress between a number of Nicaraguans and Inbetween a number of Nicaraguans and Indians. He stepped outside and, as he did so, was twice shot in the back by the governor. As Wilson fell a Nicaraguan soldier rushed up and struck him in the face with a rifle. Two Jamaica negroes disarmed the soldier and then carried Wilson into his house. There were three American launches morred in the struck. into his house. There were three American launches moored in the river near Wilson's house. One immediately made preparations to go to Bluefields for a physician. The governor, however, placed men on guard to prevent the departure. During the night the captain of one of the launches cast off his moorings and steamed for Bluefields, reaching there at 11 a.m. the next day. As he was preparing to return with

day. As he was preparing to return with a physician several hours later another launch arrived with the news that Wilson was dead.
"No action was taken in regard to the ad his nephew brought down and placed in his residence, more as a guest than as a prisoner. After resting three days at his boarded a sloop and sailed to Bocas del Toro, in Colombia. He has been there ever since, boasting of the murder. The fact ha been well known to every one in Bluefields,

but no attempt has been made to take him. Action of the New Council. "The new council, above referred to, in reased the tax on all imports 300 per cent, and imposed a tax of 3 cents on every bunch of bananas exported, yet the expenses rose from \$4,000 to \$8,000 per month, and as the collections amounted to but \$6,000 per month considerable debt remained. The governor pald himself and a few favorites, but failed to pay the coast and town police. The lat-ter then banded together and demanded their salaries, but failed to get them. The governor's house was attacked on the night of July 5, but, with the aid of a number of citizens, his life was saved, and he escaped to Rama. The natives proceeded to the custom house, five miles above Bluefields, at-tacked the fort near by, killed several soldiers, captured the custom house and re-moved the guns at the fort to Bluefields. "In the meantime the Marbiehead, under

Capt. O'Neil, relieved the San Francisco. The British man-of-war Mohawk, under Capt. Stewart, also arrived, and both O'Neil and took charge of the town. Gen. Cavasa was at once notified of this proceeding and he returned. He was advised by O'Neil against further trouble, and O'Nell, Stewart and Cavasas thereupon signed an agreement to the effect that Cavasas should take no further action until the pending trouble was settled in a diplomatic manner by the pow ers concerned, and that he would not at-tempt to invade Bluefields again. After the agreement was signed, Capt. O'Neil and Stewart disarmed all the natives and In-dians and took the arms and ammunition aboard the Armbiehead, where they remain. Cavasas informed the president of Nicara gua of the agreement and the disarming of the natives, and he advised the president to end troops to Rama and Greytown cordingly, 1,000 soldiers were sent to Rama

Curious Conduct of Capt. Sumner. "Four American launches and barges at Rama were selzed by Cavasas and the captains and engineers were forced to proceed to Bluefields Bluff. The American flag was removed from the boats and the Nicaraguan flag substituted. In the meantime the U. S. S. Columbia arrived at Bluefields. When the launches bearing the Nicaraguan oldiers drew near the Columbia, the signaled the man-of-war asking for aid Capt. Sumner of the Columbia went ashore courteously allowed the Nicaraguan soldiers to land and then kindly returned the nches and barges to their owners. same day a small American steamer, the Yula, left Bluefields for Greytown, with the intention of returning the following with its owner, a Mr. Embry, aboard. arrival at Greytown, the commander of the 700 Nicaraguan soldiers there boarded the Yula and requested transportation to Blue-fields Bluff for his command. The captain and crew of the Yula protested. The cap-tain of the troops, by telegraph, requested the president to urge United States Minister

Rama and took command of the 1,000 men.

O'Neil asking if it were possible for the American crew to carry the Nicaraguan soldiers on their ship without forfeiting Threats to Kill Americans. "In the meantime, the Nicaraguan minster of foreign affairs boarded the Yula and ordered the captain to proceed to Bluefields Bluff. The order was obeyed under protest. As soon as the Yula hove in sight of the American man-of-war, the captain signaled that he had on board 700 Nicaraguan sol-diers and the Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, under protest. This was about 9 a.m. Both the commander of the Columbia and the commander of the Marblehead had gone ashore. An officer, however, manned a boat and proceeded to the Yula. As he drew alongside the Nicaraguan general threatened to shoot him if he came aboard. He boarded the steamer, however, when the owner of the Yula told him to do nothing rash, but to wait until they had talked the matter over. The Yula was left in charge of a junior officer and was permitted to go inside and anchor.

"As soon as she came to a standstill she was boarded by Gen. Cavasas, who threat-ened to kill the American officer in charge charges of cruelty and alleging unfaithful-ness on the part of his wife. He, therefore, asks that the suit be dismissed.

It the soldiers were not permitted to land.
The troops were taken ashore, and the life of the officer spared through the interces-

sion of Gov. Lacago and Minister Madris. In the meantime the captain of the Columbia had been informed of what had happened. He at once dispatched a communication to Minister Madris, expressing regret that the soldiers had been delayed in landing and offering the use of his launches and men-of-war to transport the Nicaraguan troops to Bluefields. The launches and boats were at once dispatched to Bluefields Biuff loaded with Nicaraguan soldiers, and steamed into Bluefields with the American flag floating above them.

"Capt. Stewart, learning that the Nicaraguan soldiers were about to land, made preparations to prevent such action in accordance with the agreement he had made with O'Niel and Cavasas. He withdrew his forces, however, when the soldiers approached under the protection of the American flag. Captain Stewart went into campand invited all British subjects and all other persons of friendly nations desiring his protection to join him, and many hundreds did so.

Fled to British Protection.

Fled to British Protection.

"A few hours later, Minister Madris issued a proclamation demanding that all American and English marines leave the place within twenty-four hours. Capt. umner, with the American marines, sneaked off to his vessel early in the morning. not leaving a man to protect the Americans there and giving no notice whatever of his action. As soon as this became known the American residents destroyed the Ameri-can flags in their possession and sought protection from Capt. Stewart, an English-man. Capt. Stewart refused to leave the town in any specified time, stating that he would remain until all British subjects and others requesting his protection had boarded the Mohawk. He remained ashore four days. He then took his party to port Li-

mon, Costa Rica.

"As soon as the Mohawk had left Minister Madris summor ed a council, which had been appointed at the request of Cavasas, Capt. Stewart and Capt. O'Neil. The members of the council were thrown into jail without trial and fed on bread and water. The council had been appointed at the request of the American commander, O'Neil, and the members were assured in writing that they would be protected. They were imprisored, however, with the full knowledge of the American men-of-war, and given no protection whatever. The com-mission included three Americans,a wealthy mission included three Americans,a wealthy planter named Capt. Willbanks, Samuel Lampton, and a Mr. Taylor. Minister Madris also imprisoned thirteen old officers, who served under Clarence. He arranged to send them to Greytown, and then to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. The prisoners were placed in small canoes and sent in a roundebut way to the China. war, but in endeavering to cross a bar the boats capsized and the men returned to Blueficids Bluff, and were there kept in jail

Blueficids Bluff, and were there kept in jail five days, the commander of the Columbia being fully aware of the situation.

"The Yula had been down the coast, and on its return Minister Madris and Cavasas demanded that she should take the prisoners to Greytown. The captain of the Yula refused to do so. The prisoners, knowing that they would be shipped in canoes and probably drowned, begged the captain of the Yula to take them, and he acceded. The start was made at about 8 o'clock at night. While passing the Anerican man-of-war her search-light was turned upon the Yula, and the captain of the latter attempted to and the captain of the latter attempted to signal the latter vessel. The Nicaraguan general thereupon formed his soldiers in line, and declared that he would kill the captain and crew of the Yula if they at-tempted to make signal. The Yula arrived at Greytown the next morning, and the

orisoners were sent to Managua The British Captain's Prompt Action "The morning after the prisoners were taken away the Mohawk returned from Port Limon, and Capt. Stewart was in formed of what had taken place the night before. He started in pursuit of the Yula but arrived too late. He then sent one of his officers to Port Limon to communicate by cable with the British government, re-ther man-of-war be sent questing that another man-of-war be sent to Bluefields. The Mohawk returned to Bluefields immediately, as the captain was of opinion that the American men-of-wa

here were useless. "All foreigners abandoned their property and went to Colon, Providence Island and Bocas del Toro, where they were safe un-der the protection of the republic of Co-lombia. Two days later the Mohawk salled matter by the governor of Bluefields, until the arrival of the United States ship San Francisco. Capt. Watson at once demanded the arrest of the governor of Rama, who had murdered Wilson. The uncle of the murdered was the governor of Bluefields, and the had his nephew brought down and placed. ment: 'Use your own ju ment: Use your own juagment, but avoid conflict with any one if possible."
"By August 26 four superintendents of plantations—two Americans, named Alles

and Williams, and two Englishmen-ceived notice that they would be arres and sent to Managua the next day. They fied to the Marblehead, the Columbia having gone to Port Limon, and the Mohawk to the same place. Capt. O'Neil received them on board. The Mohawk returned to Bluefields, and Capt. O'Neil communicated with him by letter, stating that two Amerwith him by letter, stating that two Amerwith him by letter, stating that two Americans and two British subjects were aboard the Marblehead, and that he (O'Nell) had been ordered to deliver up to the Nicaraguan authorities on demand any Americans or others who might board his vessel. Capt. Stewart took the men aboard the Mohawk and landed them at Port Limon.

Capt. O'Nell All Right. "Now happened the most wonderful proceeding during the trouble at Bluefield Capt. Sumner of the Columbia was at Port Limon taking aboard coal, leaving O'Nell in command of the American forces at Bluecommand of the American forces at Blue-fields. Capt. Stewart of the Mohawk boarded the Marblehead and informed Capt. O'Neil that the Mohawk was about to proceed to Port Limon, and he officially requested that protection be afforded British subjects by the Marblehead during his absence. Capt. O'Neil promised to afford the protec-tion desired.

"A few hours after the Mohawk sailed the Nicaraguans arrested a Chinaman and a Jamaica negro. They claimed British pro-Jamaica negro. They Chambes notified. He tection, and Capt. O'Neil was notified. He proceeded to Minister Madris, and demanded the release of the prisoners. Madris proceeded to Minister Madris, and de-manded the release of the prisoners. Madris wished to be informed on what authority an American demanded the release of the Chinaman and the negro. In reply O'Nell stated that he represented Capt. Stewart and the British government, and if the men were not set free in one hour he would re-lease them by force. lease them by force. The prisoners were at once given their liberty, thus confirming the opinion of all Americans at Bluefields that if O'Nell had been in command the Americans in that portion of the world would have had no cause to lose respect for the flag under which they were born. If this is true, and it will be substantiated and 700 to Greytown. Cavasas proceeded to

if necessary by at least 100 people in Blue fields, Capt. Sumner should be court-mar "When the Kearsarge was wrecked in February while proceeding to Bluefields Capt. Howe of the British ship Cleopatra looked after and protected both British and American interests, and at the same time the American press was abusing what it termed the British grab-game. A short while ago, when Howe was at Newfoundland, the Americans at Bluefields, through the press at Bluefields and by letter, thanked him for the protection he had given. He answered that the only Clayton-Bulwer treaty or Monroe doctrine he had ever known or had been taught by the British government was to protect the life and government was to protect the life and property of British subjects and other sub-jects of friendly nations, and he thanked God that he had never failed to do so.

of 1800 and 1880, provided seven schools which instructed its Indians in its own moved in have confiscated the property of those Americans who fied for their lives and now claim it for their own.

will be arrested and sent to Nicaragua for trial. His crime is that he performed his duty in sending true dispatches to the duty in sending true dispatches to the American consul general at Greytown, who in turn forwarded them to Minister Baker at Managua. Madris and the Nicaraguans are greatly incensed over the true reports sent by the consul agent, and it is thought that he will share the fate of Wilson.

"All Americans at Bluefields have stated publicly through the Bluefields press that Chinese and Jamaica negroes can expect protection from the American government, but as for Americans—God help them under the present administration. Madris at once suppressed the paper which printed the above."

Improvements Made by Americans. "The Mosquito nation, under the treaty which instructed its Indians in its own language and the English language, while the same Indians living just across the line of Nicaragua are ignorant and in a deplorable condition. Under the government of Clarence and during the last fifteen years Bluefields and the Mosquito coast have built up an export business amounting to \$12,000,000 yearly, 10 per cent of it being with the United States, Four-fifths of all the improvements have been made and worked by Americans, but since February last things have gone from bad to Baker to use his influence with the captain of the Yula to take the men to Bluefield Bluff. Minister Baker telegraphed Capt. and worked by Americans, but since February last things have gone from bad to worse. All business along the Bluefields river has been stopped by order of Madris and it has been made unlawful to fly an American flag. The Nicaraguans who have

"The American consular agent at Blue-fields has been informed on good authority that Madris will have him removed, and it is boasted that if he is not removed he will be arrested and sent to Nicaragua for trial. His crime is that he performed his

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